

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 50. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

(Concluded from 1st page.)

Government would be equally efficacious to support its authority and to discountenance its opposers. Shall such aid be withheld? Or shall false views, mis-statements, and groundless alarms, indicative of extreme distrust and danger, from the representatives of our own election, the government of our own choice, hurry virtuous and well-meaning men into acts pregnant with awful consequences? It is said measures are unnecessary unconstitutional, oppressive, and tyrannical. Is it certain this is correct? Are citizens in the streets, in town meetings in multitudinous assemblies, citizens pressed with deep personal interest, and excited from erroneous conceptions, capable of deciding on great, complicated, constitutional questions?—Hence our peril. Hence distraction and confusion in society. Hence encouragement to the enemy. Are such citizens more worthy of confidence than their rulers? Are they better instructed, or do they possess better means of information? Are our rulers blinded by their interests, or impassioned by their sufferings? They decide against their interests, and their sufferings are in common with their constituents. Are they actuated by prejudice, or stimulated by resentment? They have nothing personal, their insults and their injuries have been the insults and the injuries of their country. What then is to be done? States, towns and individuals have their favorite projects. The Union have theirs. Thus jarring are we, with augmented resentments, to rush together in ruinous collisions? Are we, with mutual hatreds, to rend asunder the bands which have united us? To throw from our vitals, the shield which protects them?

A good government is Heaven's richest gift. Past events will show the worth of ours. Calamities formed and introduced our federal constitution. Its adoption, the desired and long suspended hope of our citizens, was hailed, and truly hailed as the salvation of our country. Experience has exalted its value, and disclosed more and more its practical excellence. It is worthy the wisdom and labors of its authors, and merits every sacrifice for its preservation.

Our history, which preceded its adoption, furnishes us examples, which are fraught with admonitions. Our government was humbled and inefficient; our union, a thread; our commerce, unregulated and unprotected; our revenue, nothing; our faith, perfidy; our credit, bankruptcy; and our privations, the want of every thing. Individuals were embarrassed; grievances complained of; our rulers censured; town and county resolutions published; combinations formed; a non compliance with the law announced; government opposed; property sold for one-third its value; tender laws made; the insolvent imprisoned; and our courts of justice stopped.—But government must then be supported, and its laws be respected. Troops were detached: armed men patrolled our streets, and we saw them with a joy inspired by the idea of protection and security from the execution of the law, and the energies of its officers. Is the preventative, against all these and worse calamities now to be abandoned, and these and worse ones, to be invoked to afflict us?

Should the northern, the middle, or the southern states; should Virginia, or could Massachusetts, any of her towns, or citizens, dictate measures to Congress, and by opposition, or a convulsed state of things, force their adoption, then indeed would our state have obtained a disastrous triumph over the U. States; and then we should have conquered the union; then should we have prostrated its government, and have trampled under our feet the last vestige of national power. Could the opposition prevail, a part coerce the whole, our rights and our strength would be scattered to the winds; as a nation we should perish; as freemen be lost. Our palladium, our ark, our national bulwarks would be shattered, and be broken to atoms. Then might their fragments float by the shores of our enemies. Then might we single handed, meet the crisis, and buffering the deflection threatened from the deep, conflict with

the clouds above, which in an angry collision are ready to break on our heads. But this can never be. Society is yet strong. Americans, virtuous and enlightened—Americans, steady and determined, will continue their confidence and their efforts. They will rally around the national constitution, cling to their government, and should it be driven to the edge of a precipice, keep their hold in the extremity of its exit, and sink with it into the awful abyss.

It is the idea that there are no dangers; that it can be said thus far shall the incitement come, and no farther—and here its effects be flayed? Let us not be deceived. This is the prerogative of God alone. Are we ripe, are we prepared to proclaim to a suffering and an enslaved world, that unhappy man has made his last despairing effort for the support of a free government that the most promising experience has so soon failed?—that liberty, the legitimate offspring of law, the favorite child of government, has been expelled its hoped-for resting-place driven from its last retreat, and banished the world? Can we not wait with magnanimous patience, and endure privations a few months longer, and give to government one fair, unimpeded experiment of their measures on Foreign nations? will not the evils and objections from exciting measures lie as strong against non-intercourse, war, or any other arrangement for national defence? Are we ready to surrender all, to export our government with our produce, and to import foreign despotism with foreign goods? The Farmer's merchandize and his ships are in the country. Mine are there, and I should rather sink them than government should be sunk. Without government they are not mine; nor family nor personal protection, nor the opportunity of future acquisitions, or future happiness.

The importance, and the interesting and perilous nature of the crisis, has compelled me thus long, to dwell upon it, and to hope from the wisdom of our legislature, some reconciling expedient, to quiet the agitated minds of our citizens.

BOATING FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when wagoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.

JOHN WAGER, & Co. Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the house adjoining the store of Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his former place of residence) to his new house on the opposite side of the street, where he carries on his business as usual. He has recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest fashions, and will be able to make gentlemen's clothes and ladies riding dresses in style and fashion, on the shortest notice. He returns his thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof.

AARON CHAMBERS. Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1809.

The house formerly occupied by G. & J. Humphreys.

FOR SALE,

A Family of Negroes.

For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE. January 13, 1809.

Three cents per pound,

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited strictures on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD. Witness GEORGE RUNDLE. Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE, late JOHN LISLE, jun. Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled.

M. RANSON, Adm'or. February 17, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Battle Town, about the 28th of December last.

A DARK BROWN HORSE, fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, shod all round, a flat and snip in his forehead, both hind feet white, short thick neck, short mane and switch tail, four years old next spring, was raised near Charlestown, Virginia, at Mr. Shirley's. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JAMES BULGER. January 19, 1809.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, To wit. January Court, 1809.

William Ruff, Complainant, against

Jane Lemen, widow and relict of John Lemen, deceased, and Alex. Lemen, Jane Toulerton, Wm. Lemen, Eliz. Lemen, Vazey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Vanderv Lemen, and Morgan Lemen, children and heirs of said John Lemen, deceased, and Wm. Lemen, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Lemen, jun. not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, upon the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the second Tuesday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county.

A Copy, Teste, GEO. HITE, c. J. c.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears sulky when spoken to, has a scar on his left cheek like a burn, and his back pretty much marked with the whip. Had on a blue roundabout, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been runaway ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor. Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public in general, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Morgan, being the stand formerly occupied by her husband Thomas Flagg, deceased, for a number of years. Having procured a young gentleman of respectability and attention, to assist her in the management of her business, and being well supplied with liquors of the best quality, as also good tables, a careful and sober holler, &c. she humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, with an assurance that every exertion shall be made on her part to render complete satisfaction to all persons, who may favor her with their custom.

MARTHA FLAGG. Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Deeler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel. January 27, 1809.

FRESH Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has a quantity of clean clover seed, which he will dispose of very low for cash. TH. AUSTIN. Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

PREMIUMS, AT ARLINGTON,

On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR the Finest Tup Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.

For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.

For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and an half wide—Ten Dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woolen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The Show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assisting the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. I will offer for sale, on the 15th of the present month, before the door of John Anderson's Tavern, in Charlestown, the following valuable negroes, viz. the following valuable negroes, viz. Coffey, a carpenter, Oliver, a blacksmith, Dick, an otter and ploughman, and also Dick's wife Milly, and three children.

Bills of sale will be executed by me in capacity of Trustee. Wm. B. PAGE, Trustee. March 3, 1809.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favours, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Charlestown, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

About 12 or 15 years of age, well taken as an apprentice to the above business.

Estray Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in May or June last.

A SORREL STUD COLT, three years old next spring, flaxen mane and tail, a small star and snip on his nose, and a black spot on the near hind leg above the harn joint. Appraised to 15 dollars.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE. Bower Plantation, Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 1809.

BOATING FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when wagoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.

JOHN WAGER, & Co. Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the house adjoining the store of Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his former place of residence) to his new house on the opposite side of the street, where he carries on his business as usual. He has recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest fashions, and will be able to make gentlemen's clothes and ladies riding dresses in style and fashion, on the shortest notice. He returns his thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof.

AARON CHAMBERS. Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1809.

The house formerly occupied by G. & J. Humphreys.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

THE LT. GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

To the Hon. the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, GENTLEMEN,

It becomes me respectfully to acknowledge the invitation of the two branches of the Legislature, which you did me the honor to enclose, to attend with them, in religious exercises of Humiliation and Prayer, on the sixteenth instant. Objects, expressed in the resolve, are most devoutly to be prayed for by every sincere friend to his country. There are others also, which, in times of disorder and popular disturbance, usually form a part of the Christian's prayer. From an anxiety at hearing yesterday that Mrs. Lincoln had been very sick, although getting better, I shall avail myself of the proposed suspension of legislative business to visit my family on that day, if neither of your Honors feel any inconvenience to the public from my absence until Friday afternoon.

Aware that the spirit of the times may mistake a non-acceptance of the invitation which I have been honored, for the proof of infidelity, I hesitate not on this occasion to repeat the declaration of my belief in the christian system, that religion is truth and sincerity; a holy transaction of the heart between the creature and its creator; solemn and exalting exercise of the affections; breathing love, peace and unity among mankind; invoking with the best charities of the heart, the most benevolent wishes of the soul, quiet and peaceable lives for those under it. With satisfaction and happiness have the Council and myself been accustomed to commence the official business of the morning, by joining with the Rev. Chaplains in looking to Heaven for wisdom and direction to all in the management of our public concerns.

Would extraordinary humiliation and prayer on the proposed day, have a tendency to tranquillise the agitated limb, of our citizens, and to ransom our country from the present and future effects of the dangerous excitement and conventions which have been produced to wound and disgrace our government at home and abroad, and to obstruct the execution of its laws; nothing but sickness should prevent my attendance with the Honorable members of the Legislature on the proposed day; but by their permission on every day during the session. If contrary to the sincere intentions of the Legislature, under pretence of imitating their laudable example, conventions of the people should be gotten up in the shape of religious fast, but in reality for party purposes, further to create uneasiness, jealousy and insubordination, and to enflame the prejudices and passions of citizens against their rulers, it would be a deplorable calamity, calling for further regrets and further humiliation. That such may not be the consequences, that strife and debate, further excitement, more prejudice, and more uncharitableness, less candour and less accommodation, may not be the results, is most ardently prayed for. For the sincerity of these my wishes, a solemn appeal is now made to the searcher of all hearts, knowing mine, and who will never be mocked by the unhallowed sacrifices of false vows and impure worship.

Respect for the Legislature, and personally for your honors, had claims to a written acknowledgement and apology for my non-attendance. Previous admonitions of the injurious imputations which absence may furnish, and a desire to prevent misconceptions, will, I trust, justify with you, and all honorable and candid men, these explanations, and this attempt to shield

myself from imputations in your candor and the candor of the Legislature. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your humble servant, LEVI LINCOLN. Boston, Feb. 13, 1809.

From the MONITOR.

The once celebrated author of "Common Sense," somewhere declares, in his writings, that he never wrote for pay, or made any profit by his books, on politics or religion. But that gentleman ought to remember that he has received vast donations both in land and money from the United States; though he is still an applicant for the fruits of his pen. Other men have written as many truths, and served the United States as long, and received no public docteur, though they may stand as much in need of it. But what does all this prove? It proves neither the divine right of kings, or the uninterrupted succession of Bishops. All that it proves is, the different fate of different men. As to my own part, I have lived long enough in the world to view it in all its vicissitudes, and to know its imperfect bliss in its best state; but still, there is a duty incumbent upon us all, to cast in our mite as the Benefactors of mankind; so as to reduce the quantity of misery in our globe; and this is done by enlightening the mind, that wretched man thereby may find a cordial, amidst the thousand ills he is heir to. If ever there was a chosen people and a favored land, it is to be seen in these United States. Notwithstanding all this, we are a discontented, and divided people; while a gracious Providence still continues his protecting care towards us contrary to our deserts or even expectations. While war, bloody and ruthless war, is desolating the inhabitants of the old world, we are still preserved in peace, with one of the freest and best governments in the world; there is however the spirit of change too apparently manifested by some few or many, who keep our country in a continual fever by their poisonous and noxious communications. Like the Jews of old, you are tired of a commonwealth and want a king. Then it shall be granted if you persist in your rebellion against the king of Heaven, in opposition to that highly favored government which in his wisdom he has been pleased to afford you. And this shall be the manner of the king that shall reign over you: He will take your sons and appoint them for himself, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen; and some shall run before his chariots.—And he will appoint his captains over thousands and his captains over fifties, and will fet them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest, and to make his instruments of war & instruments of his chariots.—And he will take your daughters to be confectioners, & to be cooks, & to be bakers.—And he will take your fields, and your vineyards, and your olive yards, even the best of them, and give them to his servants.—And he will take the tenth of your seed, and of your vineyards and servants.—And he will take your men servants and your maid servants, and your goodliest young men, and your asses, and put them to his work. He will take the tenth of your sheep; and ye shall be his servants. And ye shall cry out in that day as ye did in times of old, because of your king, but the lord will not hear you, because you rebelled against the king of Heaven, in seeking an earthly tyrant! Besides all this, you shall have untended upon you for ages and for generations to come, all the appendages of the first curse by the addition of the second; such as an hereditary nobility, who shall also eat up your substance, and to whom likewise you shall bow down and worship.

* 1 Samuel, 8th Chap.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Second Session of the Tenth Congress.

1. An act to authorise the transportation of a certain message of the President of the United States, and documents accompanying the same.
2. An act authorising the President of the United States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters.
3. An act authorising the payment of certain pensions by the secretary of war at the seat of government.
4. An act for the relief of Andrew Joseph Villard.
5. An act to revive and continue in force for a farther time the first section of the act, intitled "An act farther to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."
6. An act for the relief of Augustin Serry.
7. An act authorising the proprietors of squares and lots in the city of Washington, to have the same subdivided, and admitted to record.
8. An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto.
9. An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases and for other purposes."
10. An act for the relief of Edmund Beaman.
11. An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.
12. An act for the employment of an additional naval force.
13. An act for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments.
14. An act making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the sea-port towns and harbors of the U. States, and to defray the expense of deepening and extending to the river Mississippi, the canal of Carondelet.
15. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to amend the circuit courts and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio."
16. An act to revive and continue for a farther time the authority of the commissioners of Kaskaskia.
17. An act to incorporate a company for opening the canal in the city of Washington.
18. An act making appropriations for the support of government, during the year one thousand eight hundred and nine.
19. An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes.
20. An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to Thomas Jefferson.
21. An act for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory, claimed under Spanish grants, reported by the land commissioners as ante-dated; and to confirm the claims of Abraham Ellis & Daniel Haregal.
22. An act for the relief of Daniel Cotton.
23. An act for the relief of certain Alabama and Wyandott Indians.
24. An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies and for other purposes.
25. An act making provision for the farther accommodation of the household of the President of the U. States.
26. An act farther to amend the judicial system of the United States.
27. An act to extend the time for making payment for the public lands of the United States.

23. An act making a farther appropriation towards completing the two wings of the capitol at the city of Washington, and for other purposes.
29. An act to extend to Amos Whittemore and William Whittemore jun. the patent right to a machine for manufacturing cotton and wool cards.
30. An act for the relief of Jacob Barnitz.
31. An act supplemental to the act, intitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."
32. An act concerning invalid pensioners.
33. An act to authorise the making a turnpike road from Mason's causeway to Alexandria.
34. An act farther to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments.
35. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and of the navy of the U. States for the year 1809.
36. An act supplementary to an act to amend the charter of George Town.
37. An act authorising the further augmentation of the marine corps.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.
On Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, James Madison took the oath of office as President of the United States, and delivered, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the Senate, most of the late Representatives, and a large concourse of Citizens, the following

SPEECH.

Unwilling to depart from examples of the most revered authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me, by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate and tranquil suffrage of a free and virtuous nation, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion; as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed. Under the various circumstances which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honor and the responsibility allotted to me are inexpressibly enhanced.

The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel: and that of our own country full of difficulties. The pressure, of these too is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment when the national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from the change has rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our Republican institutions and the maintenance of peace with all nations, whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the fruits of a just policy were enjoyed in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvements of agriculture; in the successful enterprizes of commerce; in the progress of manufactures and useful arts; in the increase of the public revenue, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt; and in the valuable works and establishments every where multiplying over the face of our land.

It is a precious reflection that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us, is not chargeable on any unwarrantable views, nor, as I trust, on any involuntary errors in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights, or the repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the U. States to cultivate peace, by observing justice; and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations, with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candor in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned; posterity, at least, will do justice to them.

This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles

of retaliation have been introduced, equally contrary to universal reason, and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued, in spite of the demonstrations that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempt to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated. Assuring myself, that under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation, will be safe-guards to its honor and its essential interests. I repair to the poll assigned me, with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find some support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles which I bring with me, into this arduous service.

To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer, in all cases, amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones; to foster a spirit of independence, too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender our own; too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others; to hold the union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution, which is the cement of the union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of, the general system; to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction; to preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press; to observe economy in public expenditures, to liberate the public resources by an honorable discharge of the public debts; to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and trained militia is the firmest bulwark of Republics; that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger; nor, with large ones safe; to promote by authorising means improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to external as well as internal commerce; to favor in like manner, the advancement of science, and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment to true liberty; to carry on the benevolent plans, which have been so meritoriously applied to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbors from the degradation and wretchedness of savage life, to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in a civilised state; as far as sentiments and intentions, such as these, can aid the fulfilment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path, in which I am to tread, lighted by examples of illustrious services, successfully rendered in the most trying difficulties by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor, it might least become me here to speak. I may however be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy with which my heart is full, in the rich reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interest and happiness.

But the source, to which I look for the aids which alone can supply my deficiencies, is in the well tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow citizens, and in the councils of those representing them, in the other departments associated in the care of the national interests. In these my confidence will under every difficulty be best placed, next to that which we have all been encouraged to feel in the guardianship and guidance of that almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed

to this rising Republic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.

On Saturday, James Madison, in obedience to the voice of his country, assumed the duties of the President of the U. States. The day, from its commencement to its close, was marked by the liveliest demonstrations of joy. It appeared as if the people, actuated by a general and spontaneous impulse, determined to manifest, in the strongest manner, the interest excited by this great event, and their conviction of the close connection between it and their happiness. For many days before citizens from the adjacent, and even remote States had been pouring into the city, until its capacity of accommodation was strained to the utmost.

The dawn of day was announced by a federal salute from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton; and at an early hour the volunteer corps of militia began to assemble. Such was the interest to be present at the Inauguration that the whole area allotted to citizens in the Representative Hall was filled, and overflowing several hours before noon, the time assigned for that purpose, and it is computed that the number of persons surrounding the Capitol, unable to obtain admittance, exceeded ten thousand. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in the Chamber of the Representatives, Governor Milledge, the President pro tempore, in the chair. Agreeably to arrangement the Senators were placed next to the chair, the late President of the U. S. on the right of the chair, foreign ministers & suite on the left, judges of the Supreme Court in front, Heads of Department on the right of the President of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives on the floor, and various other places assigned for other public characters and for ladies.

Mr. Jefferson arrived about 12 o'clock. A short time before that hour, Mr. Madison left his own house, escorted by the troops of cavalry of the City and George Town, commanded by Capt. Brent; and at twelve entered the Representative Hall, attended by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General and Mr. Coles, Secretary to the late President, and introduced by a committee of the Senate; when Mr. Milledge left the central chair and conducted Mr. Madison to it, seating himself on the right. Mr. Madison then rose and delivered the speech given above.

The oath of office was then administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall; on which, and as the President retired, two rounds of minute guns were fired. On leaving the capitol he found the volunteer militia companies of the district, nine in number and in complete uniform, under the command of Col. McKimney, drawn up, whose line he passed in review, when he entered his carriage and was escorted home in the same way he came.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Jefferson among the number, immediately waited upon him, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed. The company generally, after calling on the President, waited on Mr. Jefferson to take a last farewell before his departure.

In the Evening there was a grand Inauguration ball, at Long's Hotel, the most brilliant and crowded ever known in Washington, at which the late and present President of the U. States and foreign ministers were present by invitation. The company is supposed to have exceeded four hundred.

Thus terminated a day memorable for an important event, and which, we trust, will prove the harbinger of much good in store for our country.

Of the Inaugural Address, without attempting a critique, we may be permitted to say, that in point of style it is chaste and nervous, and in point of principle worthy of the man so honorably called upon to preside over the affairs of a free and enlightened people.

Mr. Madison was dressed in a full suit of cloth of American manufacture, made of the wool of Merinos raised in this country; his coat from the manufactory of Col. Humphreys, and his

waistcoat & small clothes from that of Chancellor Livingston, the clerical being, we understand, severally presented by those gentlemen.

From Jamaica papers received at New York.

LONDON, Dec. 14.
We this morning received Paris papers to the 11th inst. containing the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th bulletins of the French army in Spain. The eleventh bulletin is dated Aranda de Duero, and gives an account of the defeat of Castanos. The action took place on the 22d at Tudela, and commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ended in the defeat and dispersion of the Spanish army, of which 4,000 were left on the field of battle or driven into the Ebro. The remainder of the defeated army were pursued by the French cavalry, part in the direction of Saragossa, and part in the direction of Agreda and Tarracona, on the frontiers of Arragon. The pursuit was continued to the 25th inclusive, on which day a division of French cavalry arrived at Roa. The number of prisoners taken in the interval between that and the 23d, amounting to 5000 all of the line. No quarter was given to the armed peasants.

It is remarkable, that although the Moniteurs to the 14th have been received, yet the last bulletin, the 12th, is contained in the paper of the 6th, and the following Moniteurs contain no intelligence whatever from Spain. At the latest date, the 27, Bonaparte's head-quarters were at Aranda de Duero, a town of Spain in Old Castile, on the Duero, about 30 leagues north of Madrid, to which capital, the bulletin bears, it is only a pleasant walk. Besides the killed, wounded, and taken, in the disastrous battle of Tudela, the Spaniards lost 30 pieces of cannon. The French Gen's. particularly engaged in the action, were the Duke of Montebello (Lasnes), and the Duke of Corneigliano (Moncey). Had the division of the Duke of Elchingen (Ney), been in its position, it is said, not a Spaniard would have escaped. The bulletins, previous to the 11th, relate chiefly to the operations against Blake's army.—The French force that defeated it consisted chiefly of the divisions of the Duke of Belluno (Victor), Duke of Dalmatia (Soult), and the Duke of Dantzic (Lefebvre).

In the battle of Tudela, on the 23d the Spanish army, under Castanos, amounted only to 45,000 men. Its position is said to have been absolutely bad, and that it did not make a formidable resistance.

December, 15.
The Rotterdam Papers state that an English vessel from South America, sent into the Meuse by a Dutch privateer, has brought advice that the English and Portuguese Agents at Buenos Ayres had failed in their mission, that Liniers had received very extensive powers from Joseph Bonaparte, and had declared his definitive resolution to remain the faithful ally of France.

SECOND EDITION.
Star Office 3 o'clock.—We stop the press to insert such particulars as have been allowed to transpire from the Government Officers:—

BULLETIN.—Accounts have been received from Saragossa, dated the 16th, stating that General Castanos, upon hearing that the French were moving a corps upon Soria from Burgos, and passing the Ebro at Logrono, had assembled an army of 40,000 foot and 4,000 horse and had taken up a position in an oblique line for Tudela to Boria. This position was unfavorable, as Tudela, the right and the advanced part of the position, was commanded by heights and was indefensible. The French took advantage of this error, and having collected an army of 45,000 men, commenced their attack on the 23d, and defeated two divisions of the Valencians and Murcians, who retreated with considerable loss towards Saragossa.

Subsequent accounts from Saragossa of the 25th, state, that the Aragonese and Andalusian divisions did not suffer much, and had been able to retire in order, which is confirmed by the French accounts.

The precise route taken by Gen. Castanos's army is not given. Saragossa was to be defended by 15,000 men.

General Hope's division arrived at Villa Castin on the 28th ult. and would be at Arcovela the 29th, on his route to which place it was expected he would form a junction with Sir John Moore.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

Aranda, Nov. 28.
At the battle of Tudela the gen. of division, Lagrange, charged with the attack of Castante, ordered his division to march by echelon, and put himself at the head of the first division, composed of the 24th regiment of light infantry, which fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity, that 200 Spaniards were killed in the first charge of the bayonet. The other echelons could not come up. This singular intrepidity spread consternation and disorder among the troops of Castanos. It was at this moment that general Lagrange, who was at the head of the first echelon, received a ball which wounded him dangerously.

On the 26th the duke of Elchingen advanced by Tarracona to Boria. The enemy destroyed 60 tumbrils which they had at Tarracona.

General Maurice Mathieu arrived on the 25th at Boria, pursuing the enemy, and every moment taking fresh prisoners, the number of which already amount to 3000; these are all troops of the line. No quarter was given to any of the peasants who were found in arms. We took 37 pieces of cannon. Disorder and delirium have seized upon their leaders. Their first proceeding was a violent manifesto, in which they declared war against France. They imputed to her all the disorders of the court, the degeneracy of the race which reigned, and the baseness of the great, who for many years have profligated themselves in the most abject manner at the feet of the idol which they lead with all their rage, now he is fallen. They have very false ideas in Germany, Italy and France of Spanish monks, if they compare them to those which exist in these countries. We find among the Benedictines, the Bernards, &c. in France and Italy, a crowd of men remarkable in science and literature; they distinguished themselves by their education, and by the honorable and useful class to which they belong.—The Spanish monks on the contrary are drawn from the dregs of the people; they are ignorant and drunken, and can only be compared to people employed in slaughter houses. They are illiterate, and have the very manner and appearance of it. It is only over the lowest classes that they have any influence. A citizen would think himself dishonored in admitting a monk to his table. As to the unfortunate Spanish peasants, we can only compare them to the Fellahs of Egypt; they have no property—every thing belongs to the monks, or to some powerful house. The liberty to keep an inn is a feudal right; yet in a country, so favored by nature, we find neither posts nor inns. The taxes even are alienated, and belong to the lords. The great have degenerated to such a degree, that they are without energy, without merit, and even without influence. We every day find at Valladolid, and beyond it, considerable magazines of arms.—The English faithfully executed that part of their engagement; they provided muskets, pistols and labels; these they have sent in profusion; their inventive spirit has been signalized and they have carried to a great length the art of spreading labels, as of late they have distinguished themselves by the fire rockets. All the evils, all the scourges which can afflict mankind, come from London.

The Essex Juntas are treating the people as a jockey does a young horse, who, after having tried the whip to break the generous animal, and finding it ineffectual, secretes it for the present, and pats the creature on the shoulder, for liberty to mount, not doubting the efficacy of the whip when well mounted.

So corrupt has the Court of St. James become, that her embraces are death. Their friendship conveys a poison, deadly in the extreme, to that nation who shall court her amity. When peace has cooled the flame of patriotism, she quenches the remaining vital spark with her golden favors and syren smiles. British friendship may yet Gore the proud sons of Massachusetts too terrible for speedy recovery; but, like the poisonous insect, she will lose this fatal instrument of annoyance, and its dangerous effects will subside by a Lexington or Bunker-hill bleeding, a common surgical operation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at Fort Stoddard, Feb. 17th, to a member of Congress.

Three vessels for Orleans are now detained at Mobile. Two of them contain supplies for the troops stationed here, and are detained, it is said, on account of the duties. The third is principally loaded for the Chalaw trading-houses, and is detained because among the articles destined for that factory are one hundred barrels of gun-powder.

CASENOVIA, (N. Y.) Feb. 8.

We received the pleasure of a conversation with Capt. Cook, commanding a company of men stationed at Sodus and Onego, who informed, that the men there had no symptoms of discontent; were healthy and in excellent spirits; faithful to their officers; firmly attached to their government and country, and willing to endure any fatigue in the defence of its just rights. He flatly contradicts the foul report in circulation, that the soldiers desert and go over, and enlist in the British service! From what we can learn, the

are the yeas and nays on its final passage.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, L. J. Allston, W. Allston, Bacon, Barker, Blake, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Culpepper, Gatts, Deane, DeLaha, Durrell, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Garnett, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Harris, Heffler, Helms, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Isley, Johnson, Jones, Kennan, Key, Lambert, Lewis, Lloyd, Love, Lyon, Marion, Mallett, McCreery, J. Montgomery, N. K. More, T. Moore, John Morrow, Mumford, Nelson, Newton, Nicholas, Pugh, Rea, (Pen.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Russel, Say, Senner, Shaw, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Storer, Swart, Thompson, Van Allen, Van Corlandt, Van Horu, Verplank, Wharton, Wilbour, M. Williams, A. Wilson, N. Wilson—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blount, Calhoun, J. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Elliot, Ely, Gardener, Gardner, Hoge, R. S. Jackson, Kelly, Kirkpatrick, Macon, Minor, Mosely, Newbold, Porter, Quincy, Randolph, Rowan, Stanford, Stedman, Surges, Tallmadge, Taylor, Trigg, Trroup, Usham, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Whitehill—40.

YEAS 81—NAYS 40. Absent from the city, Messrs. D. Montgomery, Carlton, Chandler, Clinton, Cobb, Pitken, Story and D. R. Williams—8. In the city, but not present at the vote, being absent from illness or other causes; Messrs. G. W. Campbell, CLOPTON, Gray, Cook, J. G. Jackson, Jenkins, Livermore, Jer. Morrow, Sawyer, Taggart, Winn—11.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that all the federal members, with the exception of three or four, voted against the repeal of the embargo, yet the federalists have hitherto been the loudest in calling for its repeal, and denouncing as French partizans those who advocated its continuance. So much for federal consistency.

The Essex Juntas are treating the people as a jockey does a young horse, who, after having tried the whip to break the generous animal, and finding it ineffectual, secretes it for the present, and pats the creature on the shoulder, for liberty to mount, not doubting the efficacy of the whip when well mounted.

So corrupt has the Court of St. James become, that her embraces are death. Their friendship conveys a poison, deadly in the extreme, to that nation who shall court her amity. When peace has cooled the flame of patriotism, she quenches the remaining vital spark with her golden favors and syren smiles. British friendship may yet Gore the proud sons of Massachusetts too terrible for speedy recovery; but, like the poisonous insect, she will lose this fatal instrument of annoyance, and its dangerous effects will subside by a Lexington or Bunker-hill bleeding, a common surgical operation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at Fort Stoddard, Feb. 17th, to a member of Congress.

Three vessels for Orleans are now detained at Mobile. Two of them contain supplies for the troops stationed here, and are detained, it is said, on account of the duties. The third is principally loaded for the Chalaw trading-houses, and is detained because among the articles destined for that factory are one hundred barrels of gun-powder.

CASENOVIA, (N. Y.) Feb. 8.

We received the pleasure of a conversation with Capt. Cook, commanding a company of men stationed at Sodus and Onego, who informed, that the men there had no symptoms of discontent; were healthy and in excellent spirits; faithful to their officers; firmly attached to their government and country, and willing to endure any fatigue in the defence of its just rights. He flatly contradicts the foul report in circulation, that the soldiers desert and go over, and enlist in the British service! From what we can learn, the

ories and smugglers will have but a poor chance to supply their friends the British, on this section of our frontier.

New York, Feb. 27, noon.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The following we have just received.—It comes by the ship Monk, arrived at Bolton.
Extract of a letter from Richard S. Taeksey, dated St. Lucar, December 6, 1808, to a gentleman in this City.
"Whilst writing, I have received a letter from Mr. Living, informing me of a decided victory obtained by the Spanish over the French armies. He had only a moment to inform me of the event, without particulars."

The Republicans of Massachusetts have agreed to support Levi Lincoln as Governor and Joseph B. Varnum, as Lieutenant Governor, at the ensuing election.

Letters from Antigua of the 25th of January, state, that three major generals, with 1400 troops, under the command of Gen. Buckwith, had arrived at Barbadoes, to go against Martinique. Certain accounts had been received there of the capture of Cayenne, by an expedition from the Brazils.
New-York paper.

We have seen a letter from Surinam, to a respectable commercial house in this city, dated January 10th, which quotes flour at 60 dollars per barrel, herring 10 dollars, salmon 48 dollars, mackerel 6, salt 16, oil 3 dollars per gallon; tobacco 80 cents per pound, rice 24, codfish 20, pitch and tar scarce, and lumber to be had. The produce of the island is quoted at the following prices:—molasses 10 cents, sugar 5 dollars per cwt. cotton 62 cents per lb. coffee 23, cocoa scarce.
Phila. paper.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) Jan. 26.

On Tuesday the 3d instant, a man by the name of Thomas Pleasant, was detected in attempting to pass a counterfeit Eagle to Mr. Jesse Gulancy, of Stone Lick, Clermont County, and being taken before Roger W. Waring, Esq. of Williamsburgh, was committed to prison for trial at the next court. He delivered to Mr. Waring, two pieces more of the same kind, and on searching his saddlebags there were found the necessary implements for making counterfeit money, which he acknowledged on examination of his own making. He says he worked nine months in the mint of the United States, and has lately resided about 14 miles from Williamsburgh, where it is supposed he has been made the tool of some designing persons, as much counterfeit money has lately been passed in the neighborhood.

JOHN WATSON.
March 10, 1809.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next will be offered for sale, at John Anderson's tavern, several good FEATHER BEDS, a number of books and several other articles, on a credit of nine months. Bonds with approved security will be required. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

TH. HAMMOND.
March 10, 1809.

Look Here.

Some time in the month of January last, a negro man, who said he belonged to James Clark, living in the neighborhood of Bullskin, received a feather bed from the subscriber, for the purpose of conveying it to Alexandria, to which place the negro was then going with a load of flour—he was directed to deliver the bed at Jas. Anderson's flour store, in Alexandria, but which he never did, and on enquiry I find that he does not belong to the person above-mentioned. There was a white man with a wagon and team in company with the negro when he received the bed, and assisted him in putting it in his wagon. Any person giving information of said bed or negro, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.
Charlestown, March 10, 1809.

A TEACHER.

Who has been employed for several years in teaching the Languages, Geography, Mathematics, &c. wishes to engage in that capacity at any time between this and April. A private situation is preferred. A line directed to H. H. and lodged in the post office at Charlestown in Virginia, shall be duly attended to.

February 24, 1809.

Three cents per pound.

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

which gave rise to such resolutions are equally pressing, no friend to reason or truth can deny yet in my short ride through your country, I heard in almost every tavern and grog shop that I stopped at, loud murmurs against the embargo, the Non-Importation bill, the president, the heads of departments, and even the majority of congress. They said that the English government officers have done all right, and our own have done all wrong. But do not think I mean all your citizens—I beg you will inform me who are the prime movers and file leaders of the embargo growers in your little village and county—Are they the free born sons of America? Are they the few, very few, surviving dilettante officers who fought, sweat, bled, and suffered in the cause of American freedom? Are they the generous Europeans who assisted us at our glorious struggle for liberty? Or are they such as have emigrated since our independence was acknowledged by their beloved king, and who fled from the tyranny of that king to our peaceful, hospitable shores, where that liberty dwells which they so much abuse. But I can pity and excuse many of these gentlemen (if this be their case) the sudden transition from slavery (for such they were in their own country) to genuine liberty is too great to be borne by many, and like a calf let out of the stall, they may perhaps (some of them) kick rather too high and fracture a bone.

A Citizen of an adjoining County.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the farm whereon he now lives, lying on the west side of the Warm Spring road, within one mile of Capt. Walpert's tavern, five miles from Shepherdstown, six from Martinsburgh and six from Lee town, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres of the first rate limestone land—the soil is not exceeded by any in the state of Virginia.—About one half of said farm is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the residue clothed with excellent timber. There are on the premises a large and convenient frame dwelling house two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining it, an excellent smoke house, barn and other out houses, and a good well of never failing water—Also an excellent orchard of apple trees and a number of cherry trees. Any person inclining to purchase, is requested to call on the subscriber, who will at any time shew the premises, and make known the terms of sale.

JOHN WATSON.
March 10, 1809.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next will be offered for sale, at John Anderson's tavern, several good FEATHER BEDS, a number of books and several other articles, on a credit of nine months. Bonds with approved security will be required. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

TH. HAMMOND.
March 10, 1809.

Look Here.

Some time in the month of January last, a negro man, who said he belonged to James Clark, living in the neighborhood of Bullskin, received a feather bed from the subscriber, for the purpose of conveying it to Alexandria, to which place the negro was then going with a load of flour—he was directed to deliver the bed at Jas. Anderson's flour store, in Alexandria, but which he never did, and on enquiry I find that he does not belong to the person above-mentioned. There was a white man with a wagon and team in company with the negro when he received the bed, and assisted him in putting it in his wagon. Any person giving information of said bed or negro, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.
Charlestown, March 10, 1809.

A TEACHER.

Who has been employed for several years in teaching the Languages, Geography, Mathematics, &c. wishes to engage in that capacity at any time between this and April. A private situation is preferred. A line directed to H. H. and lodged in the post office at Charlestown in Virginia, shall be duly attended to.

February 24, 1809.

Three cents per pound.

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 51.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A SONG.
Inscribed to all who deserve the name—
"TUNE—TOM TOWN."

While tyrants on the land, and robbers
On the ocean,
Are striving to alarm, all our hopes
And fears;
Have their orders and decrees, fleets &
armies in motion,
Columbia calls for her brave Volun-
teers.

Ten times ten thousand quickly
cry,
Resolv'd to conquer, or to die,
We're prepar'd to meet the foe, when-
ever he appears,
A million more behind
Of the same noble mind,
Will shew that Americans are all vo-
lunteers.

Will shew that Americans are all vo-
lunteers.
The sons of those great sires, whose
names shine with resplendence,
Whose valiant deeds shall be the
theme of distant years,
Who fought, who bled and dy'd, to
attain Independence,
Will all like those worthy sires—be
brave volunteers;

They'll draw their swords, their
bay'nets fix,
Like the brave souls of sev'n ty
six,
Prepar'd to meet the foe whenever he
appears.

With patriotic zeal,
Which none but freemen feel,
They will march, fight, and conquer
like brave volunteers.

They will march, &c.
See glory in their ranks, with honor in
alliance,
Firm union too is there and each bo-
some cheers,

They hold all foreign pow'rs com-
pletely at defiance,
Nor shall tribute be paid by the
brave volunteers;

With them all nations, near or
far,
Are friends in peace, and foes in
war,

Though smiling peace they cherish, yet
when stern war appears,
Like heroes they move,
Invincible they prove,

And vict'ry crowns with laurels, the
brave volunteers.

And vict'ry &c.
In vain shall tyrants strive, to destroy
this lov'd nation,
Where sacred independence her
standard rears,

Oh! may she always find in each rising
generation,
Some myriads of true, honest, brave
volunteers,

Bold, ardent in their country's
cause,
And well deserving her applause,
Prepar'd to meet the foe, whenever he
appears,

Then give with three time three,
Immortal liberty,
And her gallant defenders, the brave
volunteers.

And her gallant defenders, the brave
volunteers.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

Richmond.
IN COUNCIL, Feb. 9, 1809.

In pursuance to an act of the General Assembly, "An act, to amend an act entitled an act to organize and establish a superior court of law in each county of this commonwealth and also an act supplementary thereto" passed

at the last session of the General Assembly;

It is advised, that the Judges of the General Court be allotted in the following manner, that is to say—
Hon. Jos. Prentiss, 1st Circuit.
Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, James City, Charles City, New Kent, King William, Middlesex, Gloucester, Mathews.

Hon. Wm. Nelson, 2d Circuit.
Greenville, Southampton, Sussex, Prince George, Surry, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne.

Hon. Richard Parker, 3d Circuit.
Northumberland, Lancaster, Richmond, Westmoreland, King George, Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax.

Hon. Mrs. T. Brooke, 4th Circuit.
Goochland, Henrico, Hanover, King and Queen, Essex, Caroline, Spotsylvania.

Hon. Wm. H. Cabell, 5th Circuit.
Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Amelia, Nottoway, Powhatan, Cheltenham.

Hon. Paul Carrington, 6th Circuit.
Mecklenburg, Charlotte, Halifax, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin.

Hon. Edmund Winston, 7th Circuit.
Campbell, Bedford, Buckingham, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Louisa.

Hon. Archibald Stuart, 8th Circuit.
Bath, Rockbridge, Augusta, Amherst, Nelson, Albemarle.

Hon. Hugh Holmes, 9th Circuit.
Culpeper, Madison, Orange, Rockingham, Pendleton, Hardy, Shenandoah.

Hon. Robert White, 10th Circuit.
Loudon, Fauquier, Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, Frederick.

Hon. Hugh Nelson, 11th Circuit.
Brooke, Ohio, Wood, Harrison, Randolph, Monongalia.

Hon. John Coalter, 12th Circuit.
Botetourt, Monroe, Greenbrier, Kenawha, Mason, Cabell.

Hon. Wm. Brockenbrough, 13 Circuit.
Grayson, Washington, Lee, Russell, Fawcett, Giles, Montgomery, Wythe.

Extract from the Journal.

General abstract of the return of the militia for the year 1808.

New Hampshire, 24,809
Massachusetts, 71,259
Vermont, 17,981
Rhode Island, 7,348
Connecticut, 26,917
New York, 90,564
New Jersey, 37,923
Pennsylvania, 104,248
Delaware, 8,578
Maryland, 39,047
Virginia, 65,676
North Carolina, 41,117
South Carolina, 20,604
Georgia, 22,697
Kentucky, 32,236
Tennessee, 16,322
Ohio, 15,324
District of Columbia, 2,245
Mississippi Territory, 2,158
Indiana Territory, 2,067
Orleans Territory, 5,620
Louisiana Territory, 2,433
Michigan Territory, 1,020
Total, 674,287

FRESH Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has a quantity of clean clover seed, which he will dispose of very low for cash.
TH. AUSTIN.
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public in general, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Morgan, being the land formerly occupied by her husband Thomas Flagg, deceased, for a number of years. Having procured a young gentleman of respectability and attention, to assist her in the management of her business, and being well supplied with liquors of the best quality, as also good stables, a careful and sober hostler, &c. she humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, with an assurance that every exertion shall be made on her part to render complete satisfaction to all persons who may favor her with their custom.

MARTHA FLAGG.
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Beeler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.
January 27, 1809.

PREMIUMS,

AT ARLINGTON,
On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR THE FINEST Tup Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.
For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.
For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and a half wide—Ten Dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assailing the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled.
M. RANSON, Adm'or.
February 17, 1809.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited attacks on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD.
Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Beeler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.
January 27, 1809.

PREMIUMS,

AT ARLINGTON,
On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR THE FINEST Tup Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.
For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.
For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and a half wide—Ten Dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assailing the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled.
M. RANSON, Adm'or.
February 17, 1809.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited attacks on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD.
Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Beeler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.
January 27, 1809.

PREMIUMS,

AT ARLINGTON,
On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR THE FINEST Tup Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.
For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.
For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and a half wide—Ten Dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assailing the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited attacks on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD.
Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Beeler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.
January 27, 1809.

PREMIUMS,

AT ARLINGTON,
On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR THE FINEST Tup Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.
For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.
For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and a half wide—Ten Dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assailing the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited attacks on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD.
Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Beeler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.
January 27, 1809.

PREMIUMS,

AT ARLINGTON,
On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR THE FINEST Tup Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.
For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.
For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and a half wide—Ten Dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assailing the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited attacks on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD.
Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Beeler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.
January 27, 1809.

PREMIUMS,

AT ARLINGTON,
On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR THE FINEST Tup Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.
For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.
For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and a half wide—Ten Dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The show will commence on the 29th of April, at